BOOK AND HANDYON BEIDYES.

For the Union.

F. F. Blair's letter, published in the Tribune of the 23d of July, is a characteristic expose of the "leads" given by him and the late Col. Benton to the anti-slavery members of Congress, to guide them in the next presidential canvass. It purports to be a reply to a publication made by Mr. Jones, Col. Benton's son-in-law, but is a libel on the Presidention the United States, which my relation to him, and to the matters of which he speaks, makes it proper for me to notice. With the quarrel between Mr. Blair and Mr. Jones I have nothing to do. Whether Col. Benton, at the time of his death, was the friend or the enemy of the President, would be to me a matter of indifference, were it not that Mr. Blair's purpose is to give weight and influence to Col. Benton's opinions that they may be used with effect in the next presidential canvass. He says:

**About he died, Col. Benton, like Clay and Jackson, left a written a knew he died, Col. Benton, with the treatment of the terminal canvass.

The purpose of this extract from "the sketch of his life, submitted to his reveiced and sent to the press by him." was to show that Col. Benton had said that such was Mr. Benton's respect and confidence in Mr. Buchanan in 1856 that he voted for him in preference to his own son-in-law; and that the ground of that preference was "a confidence that if elected Mr. Buchanan would restore, the principles of the Jackson administration, and the apprehension that the success of Col. Fremont would engeuder sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union; but soon after had occasion to change norm opinions."

It is here admitted that Mr. Benton "had occasion to change both opinions." What was that occasion?" Mr.

It is here admitted that Mr. Benton "had occasion to change both opinions." What was that occasion?" Mr. Blair tells us that he disapproved of that part of the inaugural address which approved of the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Dred Scott case, and would have us believe that Col. Benton lost his confidence in Mr. Buchanan because Mr. Buchanan had confidence in the Supreme Court. If we admit this to be a "proper occasion" for losing confidence in Mr. Buchanan, was it a proper "occasion" to change his opinion that the election of Col. Fremont "weald engender sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union?" What had transpired to change his opinion of the effect of the election of Fremont? Had Fremont given any proofs that he is less sectional now than he was then? Are the "leads" furnished by Colonel Benton through Mr. Blair to Mr. King and Mr. Hamlin to be by them "submitted to the caucus of members of Con-

then? Are the "leads" furnished by Colonel Benton through Mr. Blair to Mr. King and Mr. Hamlin to be by them "submitted to the caucus of members of Congres representing the republican (anti slavery) party in Congress, organizing resistance to the whole system of administration measures founded on the decision of the Supreme Court," such as to discountenance "sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union?"

Mr. Blair would have us believe that this declaration of Col. Benton's preference for Mr. Buchanan in 1856 and his subsequent change of opinion is entitled to greater respect because it was given in a "sketch of his life, submitted to his revision and sent to the press just before his death. Mr. Blair's purpose was to give to Mr. Benton's sketch the characteristics of a death-bed declaration. By proving that Col. Benton could thus, on the verge of the grave, give a false reason for his own conduct and opinions, Mr. Blair shows conclusively that Col. Benton was utterly unworthy of belief when he dared to impute dishonorable and treasonable motives to others. For he who is ignorant of his own motives, or who intentionally represents them falsely, is utterly unfit to interpret the motives of other persons. The explanation of Col. Benton of Col. Fremont in 1857 is on the surface. In 1856 he was himself a candidate before the people of Missouri, and knew that to intimate a belief that Fremont would be elected or that he was opposed to Mr. Buchanan, would utterly defeat his own aspirations. He pretended to favor the election of Mr. Buchanan, because he wished to obtain for himself the votes of Mr. Buchanan's friends. That his preference for Mr. Buchanan then was not sincere is proved by Mr. Blair, who publishes the following letter:

CSREEN, December 1.

Blair, who publishes the following letter:

C SREER, Docember 1.

DEER Sin: If your health permits, I would wish you to come in as soon as comentent, at I doese if very undertail that right terms should be taken at the beginning of the season. Precidence and felly, and wick-edness have fined things to the hands of the friends of harmony and the Union, and it is for them to deal themselves of the adeanabogs.

Respectfully, States and Homes to the Benefit of the Benefi Francis P. Brain, esq., Silver Springs.
Washington City P. O.

Washington City P. O.

This letter, like the sketch, is characteristic. We are told that Mr. Benton was for Mr. Buchanan and against Col. Fremont in 1856, because he was then apprehensive that the success of Fremont would engender sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union. On the first of December, 1857, he was opposed to Mr. Buchanan and for Fremont, because "Providence and folly, and wickelness, have fixed things to the hands of the friends of harmony and union, and it is for them to avail themselvet of the adountance."

Col. Benton admits, in his sketch, that the character

griefs as well as his personal aspirations. The President

When Mr. Clay retired from the Senate, and as he thought for ever, he brought a charge of a corrupt attempt, on the part of Mr. Buchanan is to induse a presidential election by bestreing offices. Mr. Clay supported the charge by circumstantial detail, and cited Mr. Letcher, a collection, a collection, to collection to collection to prove it. Mr. Buchanan refused to allow the witness to testify, having in goest time bound him to secrear. Gen. Jackson, after retiring to the Hermitage, by a letter under his own hand to Major Lewis declares that Mr. Buchanan retired. Mr. Buchanan was guilty of ms. Ming a corrupt proposition to him. Now, can any one doubt that the early iostincts for corrupt practice which characterized Mr. Buchanan in the dawn of his political like, and which have marked it throughout, will be wanting to the last effort on which all his hopes converge?

Mr. Blair says further of Mr. Buchanan that his "inhe-

may have an opportunity to know how base a man it is that is again seeking their confidence.

Very respectfully, your fellow countryman,

WM. CAREY JONES.

WM. CAREY JONES.

For the Union.

of the found Mexican campaign, planned by him, he obtained the forgioenes and a new hold on the confiding oft sendor and solder, that afforded the opportunity of the last betrayal of his confidence.

The purpose of my comment on Mr. Blair's letter is, not to discuss the charge of "bargain." but to state a fact within my own knowledge, explanatory of the relations between General Jackson and Mr. Buchanan, showing that the letter to Major Lewis apoken of by Mr. Blair was written in a moment of great excitement, during the carvass before his first election, or else that it was written in the childishness of decaying age, a proof of his issincerity, and that his resentments were stronger and outlived his sense of propriety and justice.

Mr. Crawford was the regular candidate of the Congressional caucus. Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams and General Jackson were independent candidates. The friends of all of them opposed Mr. Crawford, upon the ground that the congressional caucus had become an agency through which deslipining men dispensed the patronage of government. Mr. Clay had been with Mr. Adams at Ghent, and Mr. Kendall, under his prompting, had charged Mr. Adams with wishing to barter the navigation of the Mississippi for the fisheries. This charge had been met with a beld and defiant centradiction, and a direct question of veracity created butween Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay and his riends having the casting vote, and after their vote had become the subject of comment, it was charged, by George Kremer, that they had at length decided to vote for Mr. Adams, the casting vote, and after their vote had become the subject of connent, it was charged, by George Kremer, that they had at hength decided to vote for Mr. Adams, and Mr. Adams, and Mr. Adams and Mr. Adams and poported the feet of the charge made by Mr. Reeneral Jackson and Mr. Clay secretary of State. This was by many b denounce Mr. Buchanan for lating to testify as he expected him to do, I wrote to Major Lewis, who was one of the Nashville committee, and corresponded with me as such, urging that neither the committee nor Gen. Jackson should make any comment on Mr. Buchanan's letter until they received my paper of the next day, in which I would review it. I was informed by Major Lewis that, upon receiving Mr. Buchanan's letter. Gen. Jackson wrote a letter denouncing Mr. Buchanan: charging that he did make the proposition to him as the authorized friend of Mr. Clay, which letter was in type when mine was received; and that, acting under my advice, they withheld the publication until they received my paper, and upon reading my comment Gen. Jackson's letter was suppressed.

I am not, and never was, the partisan of Mr. Buchanan. I advocated his election because I believed, as Col. Benton says he did, that "the election of Freunont would engender sectional parties fatal to the preservation of the Union;" and I deem it my duty now to vindicate his character, aspersed as it is by Mr. Blair, because the facts within my own knowledge show that there was no occasion for "subnission and fawning" to save binself from it. As to the letter said to be written be

Col. Benton admits, in his sketch, that the character and purposes of the party who were for Fremont in 1856 were such that he, himself, believed that Fremont's election would be fatal to the preservation of the Union, and yet in December, 1857, he would rally these same supporters of Fremont as "the friends of harmony and union." In 1856, their success would be fatal to the Union. In 1857, they are the friends of the Union! Is it not apparent that Col. Benton's explanation of his own motives and conduct are utterly unworthy of belief? If there be any one who doubts this, I refer them to Mr. Blair, who says:

"The leads given me by him to be submitted through Messra." motives and conduct are utterly unworthy of belief. If there be any one who doubts this, I refer them to Mr. Blair, who says:

"The tests given me by bim to be absoluted through Moerax King and Hamilton the cancers of the members of Congress representing the republican party were imboined in two sets of resolutions with the control of administration measures, tumbed on the decision of administration in measures, tumbed on the decision of the superior Court, to spread shavery over all the Territories of the Lusion in the ordinance of 1757 in all every-acquired territory, beginning with Arizona, and approximation the accused the superior Court, and enforcing "the principles of the ordinance of 1757 in all the newly acquired Territories to the Supreme Court, and enforcing "the principles of the ordinance of 1757 in all the newly acquired Territories of the superior Court, and enforcing "the principles of the ordinance of 1757 in all the newly acquired Territories of the superior Court, and enforcing "the principles of the ordinance of 1757 in all the newly acquired Territories of the superior Court, and enforcing "the principles of the ordinance of 1757 in all the newly acquired Territories of the superior Court, and enforcing "the principles of the ordinance of 1757 in all the newly acquired Territories on the surface." In all the newly acquired Territories of the superior of the presidency of the superior of the principle of the ordinance of 1757 in the fire of the superior of the s

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

of suppressing the slave trade. He contended that England ought to abandon her futile efforts on the coast of Africa.

Mr. Millner Gibson seconded the motion.

Mr. Cardinell denied that England had been unsuccessful, and declared that an abandonment of her efforts to suppress the trade would establish a universal system of piracy on the African coast. He then urged the continuance of the blockading squadron there.

Mr. Fitzgerald, on the part of the government, agreed with the remarks of Mr. Cardinell, and said the government had proposed to France the establishment of a commission on the spot to inquire into the free labor system lately established. With regard to America he had the satisfaction of stating that the late difficulties had been swept away. Lord Napier had sent home a despatch by the Enropa to the effect that Mr. Cass had told him that the course taken by the British ministry was worthy of a great country, and he (Cass) had assured Lord Napier that after the satisfactory declarations of the British government, the American government would at once give the most carnest consideration to any proposals that might be suggested to them for verification as to the nationality of vessels and their right to bear the flag they assumed.

Summers

Expected

Mr. Britania, Ar. D. W. Jones, Wis

Wm. Frice, Philadel, phan and that stablished from his splendid success as superincical expedition to Chili, whose primary object was the determination of the solar parallax. The third volume of his elaborate report has just been issued, and is devoted solely to this subject. He will start on his new mission in the steamer of the blust proposed to France the establishment of a commission on the spot to inquire into the free labor system lately established from his splendid success as superincical expedition to Chili, whose primary object was the determination of the solar parallax. The third volume of his elaborate report has just been issued, and is devoted solely to this subject.

I may add that the English com

ENGLAND. The London Times satirizes the visit of Queen Victoria to Cherbourg, and says that station has no other object than to menace England, and calls on the government to man a large channel fleet and otherwise prepare for defence, and invite Napoleon over to see how well England is ready to resist invasion.

The squadron to accompany Queen Victoria to Cherbourg consists of six sail of the line, six frigates, and a floid of steam yachts, under the command of Lord Lyons.

yons.

Two firework manufactories in London had exploded, injuring about one hundred persons—some of them fatally.

On the 12th of July the Orange demonstrations in Bel-

On the 12th of July the Orange demonstrations in Bel-fast and elsewhere passed off peaceably.

There was a report that Sir Allan McNab, of Canada, would be the first governor under the Caledonia bill.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had memorial-ized the government to protect British rights in the mat-ter of the forced loans in Mexico.

The London Times, in a leader, controverts Lord Pal-merston, view of the patients of the property of the particular duty in regard to the

merston's view of the national duty in regard to the slave trade, and encourages the idea of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, as, Cuba annexed, the whole

It is officially announced that Queen Victoria will visit Napoleon at Cherbourg on the 4th of August. The an-nouncement was generally received as a confirmation of the continued alliance of England and France, and as a

quarantee of the peace of Europe.

Paris letters report a visible improvement in commercial affairs. Large order: had been received in the manufacturing towns, and purchasers from the United States had begun to appear in the markets.

The crop accounts were favorable, but breadstuffs were

firm. Advices from Paris say that the applications for the new railway loan of three millions sterling had reached four times the amount required.

MR RRECKINRIDGE AT FLÖRENCE KY.

A democratic mass meeting was held at Florence, Ky, on Saturday last, which was attended by some four thousand persons. The audience consisted of residents of Shoone, Kenton, and Campbell counties, with a respectable delegation from Cincinnati. Florence is about nine miles from Cincinnati, and the meeting was held on the fair grounds at that place. Addresses were made by the Hon. Geo. B. Hodga, Mr. Hogan, of Grant, and Hon. J. W. Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson made an able speech of considerable length, severely criticising Mr. Criticaden's course on the Kansas question, and defending the democratic party from the attacks of its opponents. The feature of the day was a speech by the Hon. Jno. C. Breekinridge. His line of argument was the same as that used by him on previous occasions. The reporter of the Cinginant Enquirer, who was present, remarks that the Vice Presiden "is certainly one of the most polished, forcible and eloquent speakers in the Union. His argument was is close, logical and compact, his rhetoric was truthful and chaste, and his declaiming was very impressive. Scattered through his speech were gens of oratory well worthy of a place among the purest gems of American eloquence could they be reported exactly as they were delivered." A democratic mass meeting was held at Florence, Ky.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The President has left the city for a short visit to the ledford Springs, in Pennsylvania.

The Hon. John Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, returned to Washington on Monday evening, after a brief sojourn at his residence in Portland.

Ex-President Tyler is in Norfolk, Va.; Ex-President Van Buren remains at his home in Kinderhook; Ex-President Fillmore at Niagara Falls, and Ex-President Pierce

Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, is a Nahant. Juan y de Osma, Peruvian minister; and Van Limberg, Spanish minister, are at Newport.

Letters have been received at Providence that the party which accompanied Colonel W. B. Sayles on a scientific expedition reached El Paso in safety early in June, and would soon proceed to the silver districts of Arizona, about 300 miles distant from Rio Grande. The party were well, and had met with no obstruction from the Indians.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, left Crawfordville on the 19th instant, in company with his brother, Linton Stephens, esq., on a tour to the Northwest with the in-tention of visiting Ohio, Indiana and several other States before they return, and to be absent to the latter part of

Senator Fitzpatrick passed through Montgomery, Alabama, on the 22d instant for his home in Antauga county. His health has been greatly benefited by his so journ at the Virginia Springs.

į	Journat tre Culture chines.
	BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.
	The following is a statement of the business of the General Land Office for the month of June, 1858:
	Letters received and registered 3,97
	Patents engrossed
	" transmitted 9,09 " examined 6,08
	Entries posted in tract books 18,35 Acres of scrip issued 13,42
п	A TOTAL STATE OF THE SECOND STATE OF THE SECON

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Lumpkin, of Georgia, has recently delivered an opinion involving an emancipation clause in a will—in a case of this kind: A, the testator, had made a will, in which he bequeathed certain negroes for life to B. After the death of B the negroes were to be free and carried to a free State or to Liberia. The court decided that this the death of B the negroes were to be free and carried to a free State or to Liberia. The court decided that this clause in the will was void under our emandpation acts—that the negroes were free instanti the termination of the life estate in Georgia, and, as a matter of course, contrary to the spirit and policy of our laws in relation to emancipating slaves. The learned Judge took occasion, in delivering the opinion of the court, to say that his views had undergone a change in regard to the scheme of African colonization—that he had been a warm advocate of the purposes of that Society—he had written and spoken in favor of it—had given money to it in times past; but he was now satisfied he had erred, and conjustion that the negroes were better off here—that emiligration and freedom were injurious rather than beneficial to them, and that the colonization scheme itself was not only a failure, but a swindle.

Where the bottoms of the great Mianni river were covered with the decided scale of price only, marked in plain figures; therefore no purchaser is opening any new accounts. All old bills will be paid in cash (settlemant by note will not answer) price to opening new one-plain for the corn would be about as feet if thad not been disturbed.

AT LIOYD'S

AT LIOYD'S

AT LIOYD'S

AT LIOYD'S

ANDAL RESTAURANT,

NATIONAL RESTAU

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

On the 12th instant, in the House of Lords, the bill permitting the House of Commons to admit Jews into Parliament was passed, as also were the reasons of the House of Lords for objecting to the House of Commons bill on the subject.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply to an inquiry, said the government had no further information in regard to the massacre at Jeddah than the public, but that immediate orders had been issued to three ships of war in the vicinity to proceed forthwith to Jeddah, and bring, by forcible means, if necessary, the perpetrators of the outrage to justice.

Mr. Hut moved a resolution declaring it expedient to discontinue the practice of authorizing men-of-war to visit and search vessels under foreign flags with the view of suppressing the slave trade. He contended that England ought to abandon her fuffle efforts on the coast of Africa.

Mr. Milner Gibron seconded the mother of Lords for the sum of the particle of Lieut, James M. THE APPROACHING FOLIPSE OF THE SUN. - On the 6th of has furnished the money to pay the expenses of an American astronomer to Peru. The arrangements for the expedition (says a Washington correspondent) have not been completed, but I am able to say that it will be

of their wisdom, have decided that hogs cannot be permitted to rove in unrestrained freedom through the streets, and that dogs shall be muzzled when running at large; but they have omitted to provide for the security of our citizens against a nuisance which is more intoler-able than either of those above mentioned. Of course, we allude to cats. When our doors and gates are shut, neither hog nor dog can enter; but to what plan shall we resort to keep cats out of our houses? They come over fences and sheds, and even scale the walls, and enter through the second-story window; they steal and devour Canary birds should meet a similar fate. Not content with this feline felony, they render the night hideous with this lefthe felony, they render the light indexing with their unwelcome screnades. A heavy tax should be imposed on these disturbers of our repose; and, in de-fault of other redress, we have been hesitating whether to resort to buck-shot or strychuine. One grey Tommy, in particular, we have a strong impression, will not die with old a e. It is inconvenient to have a house overrun with mice, but mouse-traps never disturb our slum bers or put their noses in the cream-pitcher.

the Senate in relation to the public schools of Washington has been the subject of no little inquiry among our citizens. We subjoin the following abstract:

citizens. We subjoin the following abstract:

'The first section provides that so much of the fines and forfeitures hereafter to be collected in the District of Colombia as accrue to the United States be surrendered to the city of Washington for school purposes; and it shall be lawful for the mayor of said city to demand the money so collected not oftener than once in every six months, and when received by him it shall be kept as other school funds now are, and it shall be appropriated to the purpose of building permanent school houses in the city of Washington and to no other use; and when the whole sum so received shall amount to fifty thousand dollars the operations of this section shall cease.

'Section two enacts that the corporate authorities may, with the assent of the owners of real estate in the city, levy a special tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable proporty in the corporate limits, for the benefit of public schools; and that whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall be officially notified by the mayor that the said tax has been levied and collected, it shall be his duty to pay from the treasury of the United States, to the persons legally authorised to receive the school funds for the city of Washington, a sum equal to the amount thus raised by taxation; provided, that not more than twenty thousand dollars per annum shall be paid by the United States, and that the payments shall continue for five years, unless Congress shall otherwise order.

'Section 3 enacts that it shall be the duty of the trustees of the public schools to make annual reports of all matters concerning the public schools in Washington

"Section 3 enacts that it shall be the duty of the trustees of the public schools to make annual reports of all matters concerning the public schools in Washington city on the first Monday of November in each year to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to communicate the same to Congress on or before the second Monday of December following.

"Section 4 enacts that, for the purpose of testing the sense of the property owners of Washington city as to whether they will submit to a tax for the purposes named in this bill, the mayor of the city shall order an election on such day as he may deem proper for that purpose, said election to be conducted in all respects as other elections in said city, except that no one shall be deemed a qualified voter at said election unless he owns property subject to taxation in said city.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That the estates of colored persons in the District of Columbia shall be entirely exempted from all taxes levied for schools and school-houses in the District."

WE HAVE had our attention several times called to a provoking error in the making up of our paper of yesterday morning. By some mismanagement these truthful lines of Shakspeare—

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and speaks"—
appeared as a part of the Ode sung at the Steuben monnment festival. Although we feel confident the senti-ment which they inculcate meets with a hearty response, we must admit that our German fellow-citizens, as understood them, gave no expression to it on that ocasion. The report will appear in our Weekly in a corrected form, and copies may be obtained at 2 o'clock to-

enterprising booksellers and stationers, Taylor & Maury, the July number of Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine. The public are so well acquainted with the attractive features of this monthly that it needs no recommendation

LARGE INCREASE OF POPULATION !- Greenleaf's Point is a happy neighborhood. Within the last few days, seven little strangers made their appearance in that locality. Two mothers gave birth to twins each, whilst another has presented her loving husband with three plump pledges of her affection. The three families Ifve in the same square, and within a short distance of each other.

THE ARCTIC REGION !—A new plan for a Refrigerator—MUNDY & HUTCHINSON, No. 111 Tenth street, between G and H streets.—This new invention accommodates all necessary purposes, being provided with compartments that saves at least 34 per cent, of ice, and accommodates all the commodities required in large hotels, restaurants, bearing houses, or private families. They are made to order to suit the capacity required. Persons pecultarly interested in the preservation of materials calculated to perish by heat or cold have approved of the Arctic Region Refrigerator, and willingly append their names of approval, notwith standing the large number of patents now extant, as they do not fill up the eads meeting the complete of patents now extant, as they do not fill up the eads meeting they have found deficient. The cost is less, the resources greater, asrung in less 35 per cent, and made to order on the shortest notice, of any capacity required. A cavest has been fleet.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Browns' Hotel. C de Fuentes, Vera Cruz Mrs R Pollard, La Solon A Gates & lady, Ala E U S Plat, in M McCatsland, Ls F Hampson, do D c Toppa & haby, Teom R Wither & family, N Y E Worthington, Ark W Adamson, Pa Hamab Hussey Juo Bakwiter & son, Md Austin Brockenbrough, Va

National Hotel.

R C M Hoyt, N Y
John J Mann, Baltimore
Miss Stuart, Va
R H Stuart, do
Miss A Stuart, do
J T Crowntl, N J
A Cuskine, ala
J H Cuskine, ala
J H Cuskine, do
Luina Mitchell, La
Calvin Foper, Albany
Jos R Stowart, Ky
Wm J Hice, Phil

Elgar Jarvis, Leesburg, Va Wm F Simpson, do Jobn Hall, Chicago, Ill Townssed Jeffries, Va G Harrover, Georgetown, S C H Williams, Mi R M Waring & servant, do Josse B Coleman, Pa Conract S Wilsonsen, do Mrs Mitchell & daughter, Mi A W Deahl, Va
Hr Andre & wite, Easton, M1
J Martin Stewart, Baltimore
J N Sheppord, Ky
B Jones, Indy & son, Miss
Miss S I Bangs, N Y
San' I P Watkins & Indy, Va
Joseph Reynolds, N Y
J Edwin Young, Rockville, Md
Juo B Young, D C

Kirkwood House.

De Johnson, New Mexico
J H Williams, San Antonio, Texas
B A Norman, Fla
B A Norman, Fla
Oscar Twibee, C W
Lt Garland, U S N
Lt Garland, U S N
Lt Garland, U S N
Lt McCrea, do
F S Johnat, Philadelphia
Jas McCullongh, Virginia

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA of a civil IGEST OF THE LA manufacture and general operation; imparated by judicial decisions. To which are prefixed the Constitution of the United States, with notes; and the new Bill of Rights, and Constitution of Virginia. By James M. Matthews, 2 vols. Svo., \$12.

UNITED STATES LAWS.—LAST SESSION. The Statutes at Large and Treates of the United States of America, passed at the first seasion of the Thirty-fifth Congress 1507-58. Carefully e-diated with the originals at Washington, an published by authority. Edited by Hon. GEORGE P. SANGER Boyal, Svo. \$1. Just published by LITILE, BHOWN, & CO. July 25-Juffeed 112 Washington street, Boston.

SUMMER TIME IN THE COUNTRY; by Rob't William the Conqueror; a Historical Romance; by Gen. Sir Charle anier, G. C. B., &c. 51 25.

William the Conqueror; a Interiorial Romanico; by Gen. Se Charl Napier, G. C. B., &c. \$1-25.

Minna Raymond; a Tale that Might have been True. 63 cents. Vivian Grey; by Dirareh. 50 cents.

Henricita Temple; do 38 cents.

Ision in Heaven; do 38 cents.

The Young Due; do 38 cents.

The Young Let do 38 cents.

The True of 38 cents.

Tancred; do 38 cents.

Tancred; do 38 cents.

Just received at PHILL® New Bookstore,

Just 21 332 Fenn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

MARYLAND LAW WORKS.—The "Reports of Decisions of the Bligh Court of Changer of Marine III MARY LAND LAW WORKS.—The "Reports of volumes, at \$6 per volume, \$24 per set; by James Wingate." Also, "Wingate's Maryland Register," delaing the olicial duties of every public officer of the State under the constitution, the decisions of the courts, and the acts of the legislature for over 200 years, which acts, numbering over 20,000, have been analyzed and digested by the author expressly for this work.

The above works, says the publisher, have received the approval and ibleral patronage of successive Legislatures of the State.

July 20—1m.

EXCURSION.

FOR PINEY POINT, OLD POINT, NORFOLK POR PINEY POINT, OLD POINT, NORFOLK,
AND FORTSMOUTH.—For the accommodaton of families and
others winking to enjoy the luxuries of fresh fish, crabs, systers, and
sea bathing, afforded by those places, the fine, safe, and commencing
steamor Powhstan will leave Washington every Sarrenava at 0 o'clock,
a. m., for the above points, and continue during the bathing season,
commencing Saturday, July 17th, from her berth at the company's
wharf, foot of 6th sireet, arriving at Piney Point at 5, p. m., same
day, Old Point at 4, a. m., and Norfolk at 5, a. m., Sunday morning.
Returning will leave Norfolk on Monday at 4, p. m., Old Point at 5, p.
m., Piney Point at 3, a. m., on Toesday, and arrive at Washington at
10, a. m., on same day.
Fare, including meals, to Piney Point \$2; Old Point and Norfolk
\$5; and for the round trip, including meals, \$8. Children and servants half price. Berths free; state rooms extra.
Passengers will be taken up and landed at all the landings on the
Potomac.
For tickets and further information apply at the office of the Great
Southern and Southwestern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, three doors east of Brown's Hotel, or to the captain on board
the boat, foot of 6th street.

CHAS. E. MITCHELL,

CHAS. E. MITCHELL,

AUCTION SALE.

By Jas. C. McGUIRE & Co. GOVERNMENT SALE OF HAY.—ON Friday af-ternoot, July 30, at 6 o'clock, in the Smithsonian Park, I shall ternoon, July 30, at 6 o'clock, in the Smithson stacks prime bay

LIFE HAS YEW CHARMS for the dyspeptic, which is not to e wondered at, when we take into account the amount of bodily suffering which he endures. By the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the picture is reversed and the bright

FRENCH LEGATION.—Information is hereby

J. & W. M. GALT'S STEAM FIRE-WOOD a Mills and general Fuel Depot.—Having taking the entire grounds known as Van Ness' wharf, bot of Seventeenth street, and crected thereon our steam fire wood mills, we are prepared to manufacture our unrivalied sawed and split wood, which so effectually combines economy and convenience, being a saving to the consumer of thirty seven cents in the sawing alone, to say nothing of the amoyance of wood-sawyers or of the time consumed by servants in endeavoring to maul those interminable knots with which one's cellar is filled at the close of a season.

All wood purchased of us warranted to give satisfaction, or no sale.

sale. Our coal department we cannot be surpassed, as we purchast none but the best article, prepared by the best miners in this country. Our coal is all perfectly screened and housed from the weather enabling us to deliver in good order at any season of the year.

T. J. & W. M. GALT.

Offices northwest corner of 12th and Cstreets, one square south of Pennsylvania avenue, and foot of 17th street.

DOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
LAMES—French and English. Washington, D. C.
Principal—Donald MacLeod, A. M. University, Glasgow.
This next academic term will begin on the second Monday of September, and end on the 30th day of June following.
For thorough library and cicentific culture, social advantages, sound elementary instruction, and the efficiency and success of the French department, it is unsurpassed.
The highest class will be composed of first seniors of last year, and others who may be equally prepared to take the most elevated course in science and literature. For further information see circulars.

July 3—DASSWWed483at

TURTLESIII AT LLOYD'S

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE FACQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPAINGS

(fifty miles west from Washington.) Possession having been regulared from the late tenant, this establishment will be opened on the 15th June, under the direction of an accommodating superition of an accommodating superition of an analysis of expense will be spared in order to accommodate the guests and to regain the former high reputation of these Springs. The Orange rathread cars leave diexandria at 7½ o'clock in the morning and 8 in the evening, and centro at 9½, a m, and 2 p. n., next day; leaving Richmond also twice a day thus affording the most convenient mode of access.

The terms of fare will be: \$2 per day, \$12 per week, \$40 per month, \$70 for two mouths, and \$100 for the season enting last fast ber; children over 1 year old and under 12 half price: servants also half-price.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS-MONROR COUNTY, VIR-FEP SULPHUR SPRINGS—MORROR COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—These celebrated Mineral Springs are now open for the
reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents
that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of
the Red Sulphur Springs in the specedy cure of most cases of pulmonary consumption, bronchial affections, chronic diarrhosa, dyspepsie
and diseases of the brain
Visitors via Richmood and Lynchburg should leave the Virginia shell
tentry-eight miles of singing, over a good road. Via Orange and Alexandria and Virginia Central rullroad, there is now about seventy miles
of stering.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.—This well-known and deviations on the 16th of June, and kept open until the ist of October. The new and spectors building serviced last year are now fully completed, and the whole establishment has been furnished in seperior style, and the accommodations will be of a character not excelled in any part of the United States.

The hodel will be under the management of Mr. A. G. ALLEN, whose experience, courteous manners, and attention to this gueste give the amplest absurance of country and kind treatment.

In addition to the other means of access, it is deemed proper to state that passengers can reach Bedford by a daylight tide from Chambersburg.

The company have made extensive arrangements to supply dealers and individuals with "BEFFORD WATER" by the barrel, carboy, or in-battles, at the following prices, at the Springs, vis.

TONESS WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEAT Springs, Warren county, North Carolina.—These Springs are situated in a healthy and pleasant section of the country, 16 miles from Warrenton Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, at which place Mr. John M. Wilson will keep a new and handsons four-horioutage, ready to take passengers directly to the Springs.

The establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1858.

CHARLES'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—THE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY LONDON GIN IMPORTED.—This Gin,
distilled in London from sound barley, under the surveillance of the
British excise laws, is delicately flavored with a theoture of the Rafan
jumper berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the vegetable kingdom, rendering it, in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the pirest and safest stimulant or durietle drink in men.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing ontirely
from any other Gin, and devoid of that haresh, aerid taste which renders the article known as Holland Gin, or Schnappa, so objectionable.
Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians
generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravol,
Colic, cholers, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Piseases of the Unitary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowela, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the
weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annovances which frequently aftend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentum Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority,
pronounces CHARLES'S JONDON CORDAL GIN "not only superior
to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the southern and western
States, as well as for risvellers exposed to changes of water and seen.

States, as well as for risvellers exposed to changes of water and seen.

For anie in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints theiry-eight cents,
by all druggists, grocers, fruiterers, and country merchants. Hewers
of imitations. Buy only CHARLEN'S. NONK OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Washington of Ford & Brother, Daniel B. Clark', J.
B. Wison, Hamilton & Leach, Wallace Eliet, Richard J. Ryon.

EDBUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
Mar 14—19

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE. The only company in Washington having such a clause in its cha-

r. Risks on buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., taken at the lowest rates.

Besides the actual capital of the company, the individual hability clause of the charter renders the private fortune of each stockholder liable for losses.

Office—Corffer of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street.

Wm. F. Bayly, Benj. Benj. Beal,
James F. Hailday, Hudson Taylor,
Samnel Bacon, Joseph Bryan,
N. B.—No charge made for policies. JAMES C. McGUIRE, President June 27-

FOR THE SPRINGS.—BALTIMORE AND OHIO

ore 1, p. m. The train leaving Washington at 4, 10, p. m., connects with the stages for Berkeley at Sir John's Run station at 10, 20, p. m., by which passengers reach the Springs before midnight.

FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS, (Bedford county, Pomsylvania,) by the trains from Washington at 5, 15, a. m., or at 5, 30, p. m., for Cumberland, 210 miles; and thence by stages 23 miles to Bedford. The stages leave Cumberland every morning at 6 o'clock, arriving in time for dinner at the Springs. Fare through, 47, 75.

FOR JORDAN'S SPRINGS, (28 miles from Harper's Ferry, and hear the Winchester railroad.) and FOR SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, (13 miles from Harper's Ferry, and counted with trains on the Winchester rund.

FOR CAPON SPRINGS take the 5, 15, a. m., train for Winchester, thence by stages for 23 miles, arriving at Capon for early itea. Fare to Winchester, 45.

Parties leaving Washington by 4, 10 o'clock on Saturday afternoon can spend Sanday at Berkeley, and be back in Washington at 11, a. m., on Monday.

W. P. Shiri, Master of Transportation.

July 21—3 w.

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION

WE R. HENRY & CAMPBELL,

Bankers,

LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Shour City, Iones,

Enter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loan money twestern rates, pay taxes, and furnish abstract to titles.

Sep 25—danwly

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Net assets February 1, 1858, 24,685,908 95. Secured in State sends and mortgages of first class.

Frederick S. Winston, president. Isaac Abbott, secretary.

A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D., examining physicism, 465 Ninth street.

Famphlets and further information may be obtained at the office of CHARLISS IDE SELDEN, Agent, No. 507 Seventh atreet.